

individuals. World Learning runs a School for International Training and important cultural exchange programs.

Prior to her appointment at World Learning, Judy made her mark in the world of international banking. She ran her own firm, J.H. Mello Company, which provided financial advisory services to clients, and subsequently served as Managing Director of Cambridge International Partners, an investment banking firm in New York City. Formerly, she polished her international credentials and leadership skills at the International Division of Citibank, Marine Midland Bank, First Women's Bank, New York, Lehman Brothers, and American Express.

Throughout her career, Judy has worked to help prepare America to compete in the global marketplace. The list of her commitments is long and distinguished: she served on the Board of World Education; the Board of Directors of the New York Business Development Corporation; the advisory board of the Nitze School of Advanced International Studies; the Johns Hopkins University Bologna Center; and the Board of Overseers of the NYU Graduate School of Business Administration.

I am also extremely grateful for her efforts to foster the careers of aspiring women. She is a founding member and past director of the Committee of 200, an organization of women CEOs, and a founding member and co-chair of the Capital Circle, which mobilizes capital for women-run businesses. She is a member of the Women's Forum, and a past member of the Women's Economic Round Table. Her dedication to the advancement of women in the corporate world is paving the way for the women CEOs of today and tomorrow.

I am delighted that the National Association of Breast Cancer Organizations will honor Judy Mello next week with their distinguished "Celebrate Life Award" for exhibiting the willingness to take control of her life, and the courage to determine her own destiny. I am so proud of her and I am hopeful her example serves as inspiration to all women—and all Americans.

SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CELEBRATES 145TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Sixth Presbyterian Church on the occasion of its 145th Anniversary of splendid spiritual and civic guidance.

Dr. Mason Noble came to the District of Columbia from New York City in 1852. He canvassed a neighborhood in southwest Washington with the hope of starting a Presbyterian congregation. The first few months, the group met in the home of William and Amanda Thompson. On January 23, 1853 at a meeting in Island Hall Dr. Noble, with 32 people, voted to organize Sixth Presbyterian Church.

Land and a building were purchased at Sixth and C Streets, SW and the congregation celebrated its first Eucharist on February 14, 1853. Dr. Noble served as pastor to the growing congregation for twenty years which is longer than any of the eighteen pastors who followed in his foot steps. The congregation

worshiped in its first building for more than 65 years. As the city expanded to the northwest, the members voted to move to Sixteenth and Kennedy Streets, NW. The Chapel, now the Choir, Primary and Nursery rooms, was dedicated on Sunday, September 23, 1917. The seventh pastor, Reverend Douglas P. Birnie, with the tireless efforts of the elders and trustees, guided the Church through the difficult period of World War I. Ground was broken for the present sanctuary on January 2, 1929 during the Great Depression. The first worship service was held in the new sanctuary on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1929. The building was dedicated on Sunday, March 9, 1930. The eleventh pastor, The Reverend Godfrey Chobot, D.D. guided the members through this building phase. Shortly after the dedication, the Washington Board of Trade's Committee on Municipal Art awarded the congregation its Award in Architecture and acclaimed the sanctuary as the finest example of French Norman Architecture in the city. The carillon bells were dedicated as Ground was broken for the third phase of the present edifice on February 8, 1952. The Earl Franklin Fowler Memorial Hall or Fellowship Hall with church offices, classrooms and the Church Parlor on the lower level was dedicated on January 23, 1953—exactly one hundred years after the church was organized. On November 12, 1951, Dr. Fowler, the thirteenth pastor, died in the pulpit just before the realization of his and the congregation's dream for the new building.

Twenty-four years ago Pastor Donald D.M. Jones and a group of elders decided to open the doors of this Church to all who would come. The Church continues to grow as a multi-cultural congregation, with members from thirteen countries, and celebrates this 145th Anniversary as a beacon of light in the nation's capital.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this body join me in congratulating this remarkable institution on the occasion of this anniversary knowing that its future will be as bright as its past.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNI- VERSARY OF THE MEDICAL LI- BRARY ASSOCIATION

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to recognize the 100th anniversary of the Medical Library Association (MLA). Headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, MLA was founded on May 2nd, 1898 by four librarians and four physicians to "encourage the improvement and increase of public medical libraries."

A century later, MLA has grown into a professional organization which represents more than 1,200 institutions and 3,800 individuals involved in the management and dissemination of biomedical information to support patient care, education and research. Whether working in hospitals, academic health centers, or libraries, MLA members play a vital role in improving the quality of health care throughout the nation.

Physicians have consistently reported positive changes in their diagnosis, choice of tests

and drugs, length of hospital stays and advice given to patients as a result of information provided by medical librarians. The ability of medical librarians to quickly maneuver through the wealth of health care information on the Internet, and to identify the most credible, relevant and appropriate sources of information for each request has become a critical competent of today's health care system.

In keeping with its commitment to improve and expand the health information professions, MLA assists librarians in the exchange of health sciences publications, offers continuing education seminars and scholarships, and continuously develops leadership programs designed to meet the needs of the medical library community. In addition, MLA places a high priority on keeping its members up-to-date with respect to the latest breakthroughs in health care information technology.

As we celebrate MLA's centennial anniversary, I believe it is also important to recognize the longstanding partnership between MLA and the National Library of Medicine (NLM) at the National Institutes of Health. As chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, I am very familiar with the extraordinary work being done at the NLM to improve access to health care information. By using NLM's state-of-the-art medical data bases and telemedicine project sites, medical librarians are able to provide doctors and patients, often in underserved rural and urban areas, with the most current and accurate health-related information.

Mr. Speaker, as we approach the 21st Century, it is clear that the telecommunications advances of the Information Age will continue to revolutionize the role that medical librarians play in the delivery of health care in America. It is with an eye to the future, that I invite all Members to join me in celebrating the past 100 years of the Medical Library Association during their 1998 Centennial Celebration.

CALEA IMPLEMENTATION AMENDMENTS OF 1998

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to amend and clarify portions of the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA), enacted into law on October 25, 1994 (PL 103-414). The implementation of this legislation—intended by Congress to preserve the status quo of law enforcement's electronic surveillance authority and to define the telecommunications industry's duty to assist law enforcement in the digital age—is seriously behind schedule. CALEA's effective date is October 25, 1998 and the assistance capability and capacity requirements set forth in the law will not be available.

The purpose of CALEA is to preserve the government's ability to conduct electronic surveillance in the face of changing communications technology, to protect the privacy of customer communications, and to avoid impeding the development of new telecommunications services and technology. In CALEA, Congress placed an affirmative requirement on telecommunications carriers to modify and design